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and assimilation of congeners, suffixes in names of birds, animals and plants in Greek, suffixes in names of divisions of time, etc. The paper is a distinct contribution to linguistic psychology.

The Spelling Reform (Bureau of Education, Circular of Information, No. 8, 1893). F. A. MARCH. (Washington), (1893), 86 pp. 8vo.

This is a revised and enlarged issue of the pamphlet published by the United States Bureau of Education in 1881 and exhibits the progress of the movement for the reform of our absurd system of spelling since that date, progress that must encourage the distinguished advocates of the innovation.

A propos de la réforme orthographique. CH. LEBAGUE. *Revue Pédagogique* (Paris), Tome XXII. (1893), 213-222.

Discusses the report of the Dictionary Committee of the French Academy. The author finds fault with the committee in one point only—it has favored the hyphen too much.

Une Objection contre la Réforme de l'orthographe: l'étymologie. A. RENARD. *Ibid.*, XXIII. (1893), 36-43.

The author holds that etymology has nothing to do in principle with orthography, and supports his views by numerous well-chosen illustrations.

Simplified Spelling; A Symposium. *Amer. Anthropol.* (Washington), VI. (1893), 137-206.

In this symposium on the question: "Is simplified spelling feasible as proposed by the English and American philological societies?" the following distinguished gentlemen took part: Professor F. A. March, Dr. W. T. Harris, Dr. Alexander Melville Bell, J. M. Gregory, W. B. Owen, E. T. Peters, C. P. G. Scott, J. C. Pilling, A. R. Spofford, B. E. Smith, Professor W. D. Whitney, Major J. W. Powell. The chief who answered the question in the negative, was Dr. Spofford, who said, "The cardinal error of the spelling reformers is: They forget that the language of a people is an evolution, not a creation." Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the symposium is that of Mr. J. C. Pilling, who gives (pp. 182-186) a brief account of the syllabaries used by missionaries and others to record and to teach Indian languages.

The Native Calendar of Central America and Mexico; A Study in Linguistics and Symbolism. D. G. BRINTON. (Philadelphia), (1893), 59 pp. 8vo.

This new and extended study of the calendar-systems of Central American and Mexican aborigines contains much of psychological interest. The mathematical basis, the day-periods, the solar year, divination by the calendar, and calendar festivals are briefly referred to, but the main portion of the work (pp. 20-49) is devoted to acute analysis of the day and month names, with a discussion of their symbolism (pp. 49-59), and hieratic significations. According to Dr. Brinton, the philosophic conception, which, without any straining, was intended to be conveyed by the calendar, covering the career of human life from birth till death in old age, was this: "The individual emerges from the womb of his mother, and the parturient waters, as did the earth from the primeval ocean; he receives breath and with it life, which is supported by repose and food. The man reproduces his kind; the woman, at the risk of

death, brings her child into the world. The chase and tilling of the ground are the leading occupations of peace, and he who holds firm through illness, suffering and hardships will gain the prize of life. Having reached the acme of his career, the decline commences. Losses multiply, years increase, and though knowledge and wisdom are augmented, old age comes on apace with failing powers, with vanquished struggles, with sickness and death; until, at last, its course run, its task completed, the soul quits the worn-out body and soars to its natural haven and home, the abode of the sun."

Speech Tones. ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL. (Washington), (1893), pp. 18.

A paper read before the Modern Language Association of America, December 27, 1893, and devoted to the consideration of tones, accent, characteristic national tones of speech.

Internal Speech and Song. J. M. BALDWIN. Philos. Rev. (Boston, New York, Chicago), II. (1893), 385-407.

Treats of "words in our mind," "tunes in our heads," pitch-recognition, etc. A useful contribution to the literature of the psychology of language. Professor Baldwin makes some new suggestions.

Studies of Animal Speech. E. P. EVANS. Pop. Sci. Mo. (New York), XLIII. (1893), 433-437.

Discusses the investigations and statements of Wenzel (1808), Hanikl (1830-40), Richard (1857), Radeau (1869), Nicaise and Garner.

The Speech of Animals. H. N. LYON. Science (New York), XXII. (1893), 324.

The author describes the "efforts at communication" made by a pet fox squirrel.

Report of Committee on Classification of Methods of Instructing the Deaf. Amer. Ann. of the Deaf, XXXVIII. (1893), 291-414.

An exhaustive treatment by specialists of the question of the instruction of the deaf; treats of sign-language and other matters of psychological and linguistic import, besides the various other methods of language-instruction.

Speech for Deaf Children. L. E. LITTLETON. Pop. Sci. Mo. (New York), XLIV. (1893), 363-372.

A general discussion of the subject.

Manual of Linguistics. A concise account of general and English phonology, with supplementary chapters on kindred topics. By JOHN CLARK. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893, pp. 318.

This is not a purely psychological book, but will interest and instruct all interested in the psychology of speech. The author is well read, and writes on the origin of speech and of letters, or sound relations, semi-vowels, spirants, consonants and explosives, analogy, ablaut and accent, Grimm's law, etc., with a wide view of what has been done. The author builds mainly on Brugmann and Sweet, and regards phonology as a very exact science. The horizon is Indo-European. Speech was polyphyletic and not monophyletic, and gesture, and festal excitement aided; imitation may have